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FROM THE QUEBEC HERALD.

AGRICULTURE.

Experiment to determine whether it is beſt to plant large or ſmall cuttings of Potatoes; in a letter from the Rev. Mr. Cochran to the Secretary of the Agriculture Society for the County of Hants, dated Windſor (Nova-Scotia) February 12, 1791.

SIR,

IN the Nova-Scotia Magazine, ‡ for Dec. 1789, there appeared ſome extracts from an Eſſay on Potatoes, publiſhed among the papers of the Bath Agricultural Society, for 1788. In theſe a prodigious difference is noticed, between the produce from large cuttings and that from ſmall, in favor of large ones, as nine to one.

That a conſiderable difference of produce might eſcape the obſervation of mere practical farmers, who ſeldom make comparative experiments, is readily to be ſuppoſed, and that, therefore, it might ſtill be a diſputed point amongſt them, whether large or ſmall cuttings are moſt profitable, as the author who relates thoſe experiments aſſerts it is, and as we know it to be here: But we can hardly ſuppoſe that any farmer, who ſhould ſee one acre in his neighborhood's field produce as much as nine in his own, would continue inattentive to the advantage of uſing larger ſeed.

In the extracts, where this amazing diſproportion of produce is mentioned, it is not ſtated what proportion the cuttings, uſed in the one and in the other caſe, bore to each other. Probably there was a greater difference than between thoſe which are commonly uſed here. However if the loſs by planting ſmall cuttings ſhould only be one half, or even one fourth part of that mentioned above, ſtill it would be an object highly deſerving the attention of farmers. I thought therefore, it might be a uſeful experiment, to try two or three different ſizes of cuttings, near to thoſe uſually planted in this neighborhood, and to mark the difference of produce, if any.

For this purpoſe, in the ſecond week June laſt, I took an equal number of cuttings, of three different ſizes; the largeſt (No. 1.) were ſomewhat larger than thoſe uſually planted here. The ſecond ſize, which I ſhall call No. 2, was leſs than one half of No. 1. The third ſize (No. 3.) was about one third of No. 2.*

I planted 100 hills with each ſize, four cuttings in each hill. The land, manure, and cultivation as nearly alike as I could make them.

From the firſt appearance of the plants a ſtriking difference, in favor of the largeſt ſize, was obſervable. Many of the hills from No. 1. had ten, twelve, or fourteen ſtalks, ſtrong and healthy. Thoſe from No. 2. much fewer and weaker. Thoſe from No. 3. in many inſtances had not more than four ſtalks, and thoſe ſmall and feeble. The difference, though ſtill very perceptible, was not ſo great towards the end of the ſummer, as at the beginning.

In the beginning of November they were all taken up and the produce weighed

No. 1. produced	280lbs.
No. 2.	240½
No. 3.	168

The medium weight of a buſhel, upon ſeveral trials, was found to be 61lb. Therefore the produce of No. 1 was ſomething above four buſhels and a half; and the difference between No. 1. and No. 3. nearly two buſhel. This is very conſiderable. If an acre, planted with cuttings ſuch as No. 1. would produce 200 buſhels by planting ſuch as No. 3. the farmer will loſe 80 buſhels. In four acres the loſs will be 320 buſhels; in eight acres, which many farmers plant in a ſeaſon, it will be 650 buſhels!

I am informed, that ſome farmers in the province plant only the *eyes* of their potatoes, and give the reſt to their cattle or hogs. With theſe the loſs muſt be ſtill greater.

I deſign to purſue the ſubject farther, and may hereafter communicate the reſult to the Society. Meanwhile, with the greateſt reſpect for you and them

I remain, Sir, your moſt obedient,
And moſt humble ſervant,
WILLIAM COCHRAN.

‡ *Vol. I. page* 454.

* *The cuttings of each ſize were weighed, and the weight noted at the time of planting, but the memorandum has been miſlaid. However, although I cannot recollect the abſolute weight, I am certain the proportion to each other was, very nearly, as above.*

A PUN.

IT is ſaid that one characteriſtic of a pun is, that it cannot be *tranſlated*.—The following is an inſtance of a pun, which, if *not* tranſlated, is no pun.

Harry Erſkine, the Selwyn of Edinburgh, puzzled the little wits of his acquaintance, by inſcribing on a *tea-cheſt*, the words

TU DOCES!

It was ſome time before they found out that the wit of this lies in the literal tranſlation—THOU TEACHEST!

Another, ſomething different, is to be ſeen on an old *ſun-dial*, in a village in Kent.

The inſcription is, "WE SHALL!"—On enquiring of a ruſtic wit in the neighbourhood, he informed us that the ſentence is to be completed thus:— WE SHALL DI-ALL!

EXTRACT.

MEN are qualified for civil liberty, in exact proportion to their diſpoſition to put moral chains upon their own appetites; in proportion as their love to juſtice is above their rapacity; in proportion as their ſoundneſs and ſobriety of underſtanding is above their vanity and preſumtion; in proportion as they are more diſpoſed to liſten to the counſels of the wiſe and good, in preference to the flattery of knaves. Society cannot exiſt, unleſs a controuling power upon will and appetite be placed ſomewhere; and the leſs of it there is within, the more there muſt be without. It is ordained in the eternal conſtitution of things, that men of intemperate minds cannot be free. Their paſſions forge their fetters.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A RURAL SCENE,

IN ESSEX COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY.

Written May 1789.

HERE Nature's beauties captivate the ſight,
And fill the boſom with reſin'd delight—
Extenſive landſcapes, dreſt in vivid green,
And trees and bloſſoms beautify the ſcene—
While fragrance wantons in the ſwelling gales,
And woodland muſic echoes thro the vales—
And cryſtal rills meandering purl along,
Heightening the concert of the woodland ſong.
Enamelled meads, with growing verdure bright,
And lawns, and foreſts open on the ſight—
Where ſteeds, and herds, and flocks commixing rove,
Or graze the plain, or browſe the leafy grove.
Here hills and vallies, clothed with verdant grain,
In waving grandeur imitate the main.
Fair *Newark* there erects her ſpiry pride—
Where ſcience, art, and induſtry reſide.
Hail, ſeat of friendſhip, ſocial joy, and health,
Refinement, virtue, competence and wealth—
Whoſe growing ſtructures opening to the day,
Genius and taſte, and elegance diſplay.
Here bending orchards, and the fertile field,
A copious increaſe to the farmer yield—
For ſmiling plenty triumphs o'er the ſoil,
And amply pays the cultivator's toil.
The mild *Paſſaic* winding by thy ſide,
Lures ſocial commerce on its glaſſy tide—
"No watery gleams thro' happier vallies ſhine,
"Nor drinks the ſea a lovelier wave than thine."
A lofty mountain riſing on the right,
Unfolds ſublimer proſpects to the ſight—
From whoſe majeſtic ſummit, veil'd in blue,
York's ſplendid turrets dimly riſe to view.

C——.

FROM THE NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

ADVICE TO COUNTRY TAVERN KEEPERS.

AS a great deal of cuſtom is neceſſary to make good markets and good inns, and as there is but little travelling, except on public roads, the queſtion is, how ſhall travellers on private roads, where there is but little travelling, make proviſion for entertaining gentlemen *well*, without ſuffering great loſſes. I ſpeak not of proviſion for Country people, for theſe are willing to take cider and pot-luck, or the common fare of the taverner's own family; but I ſpeak of proviſion for people who have been accuſtomed to a city life and better cookery and liquors. It appears to me that proviſion for the latter may be made, without needleſs waſte.

You cannot, for example, buy a pipe of Madeira wine of the firſt quality—but you can keep a gallon or two for many months, and when gentlemen find a glaſs of good wine in the country, they are willing to give a good price for it. But I would recommend it to you to be more careful in the choice of your wine. Few of you are judges of wine; and when you purchaſe, the wine ſellers turn you off with any adulterated mixture they pleaſe. After a great number of experiments, I can ſafely declare, that *nine* times out of *ten*, the wine I have called for in Country Taverns has been a mixture of Cider, Molaſſes, and a little real wine; or brandy and wine, and not unfrequently with a ſtrong tincture of Sugar of lead. Such mixtures paſs, in the country, for Malaga, or other ſweet wine. To avoid impoſitions in purchaſing wine, get ſome gentleman who has always been uſed to wine to chooſe it for you, and keep a little of the *beſt* quality for ſuch paſſengers as are willing to pay for it.

With reſpect to ſpirits, the ſame advice is neceſſary; but of the quality of ſpirits you are better judges, and therefore leſs liable to impoſition. Keep alſo a little of the beſt kind of teas, as Hyſon, Gunpowder, or Souchong; and good loaf Sugar. A ſmall quantity of each will ſerve you for perhaps five or ſix months. Moſt paſſengers will not want theſe articles; they will not be able or willing to pay for them, but a few will wiſh for them, becauſe they have always been accuſtomed to them: and you muſt make a difference of price between a breakfaſt or ſupper of Bohea tea and fryed pork, and one of hyſon tea and loaf ſugar.

With reſpect to meat, there is no difficulty, if you will have a little foreſight. You cannot indeed have freſh meat every day, and gentlemen do not like boiled pork and cabbage, cooked and diſhed together. But if you will every winter provide a number of *good hams* and *beef's tongues*, you may, in the warmeſt weather, ſpread a table that no gentleman will find fault with.

In cooking take a word of advice. Uſe the Gridiron inſtead of the Frying pan. Do not roaſt or broil meat until it is as dry and tough as ſoal-leather. Meat ſlightly done, is both more palatable and more healthy. Do not boil meat and vegetables together, unleſs you put the vegetables in a bag. Do not bring upon table different kinds of meat in the ſame diſh; nor meat and vegetables in the ſame diſh. Let each be brought on in a ſeparate diſh. Do not kill a fowl and put it warm over the fire. A fowl is tough and good for nothing, unleſs it has been killed 24, or at leaſt 12 hours. When you bring on liquors, endeavor to give every one a ſeparate glaſs. If you have not enough in the houſe, you will be excuſed; but gentlemen do like not that all the company ſhould drink out of the ſame glaſs.

Endeavor to accommodate different companies with different rooms. Nothing is more diſagreeable than to croud a number of ſtrangers into the ſame room; or to oblige travellers to ſit down with grog drinkers in the bar room; furniſh yourſelves if poſſible with beds enough to give every lodger one to himſelf. It is a monſtrous indecent, as well as unſafe practice for perſons, perhaps total ſtrangers, to ſleep in the ſame bed. It is an affront to a man to requeſt it. And a word to you about keeping your beds clean: Give every decent man a decent bed. Every one ought to have clean freſh ſheets—it is an impoſition to aſk a man to lay on ſheets, that have before been ſlept in by you know not who; you ſay, it is a great trouble; very well, then make your lodgers pay for the trouble. Thoſe who expect clean beds are willing to pay for them. In the hot months, taſte ſpecial care that the beds are not infeſted with bugs. This is an article of advice very neceſſary for many of you. It is a filthy infamous negligence which ſuffers theſe animals to trouble your lodgers. Nothing is more offenſive to travellers, and nothing does more toward injuring the reputation of a tavern.

I truſt you will take theſe hints in good part; for they are meant for your benefit, as well as for thoſe who travel.

I am, your friend P. Q.

ALGIERS, July 15.

BABA Mahomet, Dey of Algiers, died the 12th inſtant, in conſequence of a dyſentery, at the age of 80 years, and in the 25th of his reign. Cid Haſſan, his prime miniſter, a man about 50, was immediately proclaimed by the militia, and the election was made without tumult. The three firſt officers of the Regency had each pretentions to the ſovereignty, but they very willingly reſigned them, and were permitted to pay their reſpects to the new Dey. One of the three, the only aga of the Spahis, was arreſted and taken into cuſtody the moment they were going to enter the palace. His rival ordered him to be baniſhed to a fort twelve miles from the capital, and confiſcated his eſtates.

The reign of Baba Mahomet was remarkable for its brilliancy, utility, and tranquility. It is to be hoped that that of Cid Haſſan, who appears to be favorably diſpoſed towards France, will not be leſs glorious. He ſeems eager to ratify the capitulations.

RATISBON, Auguſt 9.

The majority of votes at the Diet was decidedly for force being employed againſt France; but as in this majority there are ſome ſtates which cannot properly be reckoned in the number of the powers, there can be no doubt that the reſult will be ſent to Vienna by the principal Commiſſioner, the Prince de la Tour et Taxis, with propoſals to open the negociations in form.

LISBON, Auguſt 2.

The like apprehenſions which have long been entertained by the Court of Spain, of a revolution in that country, at preſent pervade the breaſts of our Miniſtry: ſeveral decrees, intended for the ſuppreſſion of public meetings of almoſt every deſcription, have been lately iſſued, but they are calculated to ferment, rather than ſuppreſs any wiſh in the Portugueſe to effect a revolution.

PARIS, Auguſt 17.

The exiled Princes, ſeeing the impoſſibility of proceeding by means of force, have had recourſe to negociation; but the dull proceedings of an Imperial Diet, will but ill accord with the mercurial diſpoſition of this country.

The laws begin to operate with diſpatch and uniformity. The Proviſional Tribunal of the High Court of Orleans has juſt diſcharged the famous Ariſtocratic Thouard, commonly called Riolle, for want of evidence of his criminality.

The Club of the Jacobins has received ſome very conſiderable additions in point of numbers and reſpectability of late.—Many more of the Deputies to the Aſſembly have joined it. Among the number are M. d'Orleans and his ſon.

The people in Paris are now moſt ſeriouſly alarmed, and begin to exclaim againſt the Miniſters for not having the frontiers in a ſtate of defence. Notwithſtanding all the boaſting in the National Aſſembly, a foreign army may march into the kingdom almoſt un-oppoſed. An immenſe body of men have arms in their hands, but few of them know how to uſe them.

At Neuilly, cloſe to Paris, a nocturnal Aſſembly is held, of Chevaliers of St. Louis, refractory Officers, and other friends to the King. Theſe cabals and preparations, muſt certainly lead to ſomething ſerious, and before the preſent month is at an end, what that is will appear.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

AUGUST 16.

M. Deleſſart, in the name of the Miniſter of the Marine, informed the Aſſembly of the death of the Dey of Algiers, and of the amicable diſpoſition of his ſucceſſor towards France, as he had requeſted that the ambaſſador who was to announce his inauguration to the Porte, might be conducted by a frigate of their nation.

The Aſſembly authoriſed the Miniſter of the Marine to withdraw one of their frigates ſtationed at Corſica, and to employ it on this ſervice.

Auguſt 20. A report was read from one of the commiſſioners ſent into the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine, ſtating that that part of the frontiers was in a very reſpectable ſtate of defence, and that the reports of war, which had been ſo induſtriouſly circulated throughout the kingdom, are not to be credited.

LONDON, August 11.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, July 27.

"A deputation of the States of Bohemia, headed by Count Ruttenham, is juſt arrived here; their buſineſs is to invite the Emperor to his coronation at Prague.

"M. Noailles did not appear in the circle on Sunday the 24th. He had been invited for that day to an entertainment at Count Hatzfeld's, the Miniſter of State, with ſome other perſons of the Corps Diplomatique. Count Hatzfeld hearing of what had paſſed between Prince Kaunitz and the Marquis de Noailles, that the latter could not be acknowledged as ambaſſador of the King of France till his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was reeſtabliſhed in the full exerciſe of all his privileges, the Count wrote him a note, excuſing himſelf from the pleaſure of receiving him. But this regarded only his character of Ambaſſador, as he is perſonally much eſteemed among the Nobility.

"The Chancellor of war has entered into contracts with a number of bakers, which proves that there is ſome other military enterprize in agitation; and it is openly ſaid, that within a ſhort time 12 battalions will receive orders to march into the Netherlands.

"The Emperor is very ſeriouſly diſpleaſed with the new Conſtitution of France.

"A meeting which called itſelf a Club of Liberty, and was held here *a la Francoiſe*, has been broken up, and its members impriſoned. Among them is a certain Abbe, who had before received an intimation to quit Vienna."

It is not Oczakow, but the chain of mountains called Barkan, which forms the defence of Conſtantinople. Oczakow is but a ſolitary fortreſs, ſituated in the midſt of an uncultivated country, on the borders of the Black Sea.

Died, at Edinburgh, after a ſhort illneſs, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Blacklock, a name well known in the learned world, and which will long ſurvive him. He was an extraordinary perſon. Tho totally deprived of ſight from his early infancy, and unaſſiſted by the advantages of fortune, his genius, notwithſtanding theſe unfavorable circumſtances, ſhone out in various productions both in verſe and proſe. He was an excellent claſſical ſcholar, and well verſed in moſt of the other branches of literature. As a poet, a philoſopher, and a divine, a great ſhare of merit will not be denied him by thoſe who are acquainted with his writings. His poetical works are marked with ſuch an elegance and force of diction, ſuch a glow and propriety of deſcription, and ſuch an ardour of ſentiment, as affect the feelings of every reader of taſte, and have accordingly been admired by the beſt judges in Great-Britain. His muſe was ever the friend of virtue, for he himſelf was the friend of human kind. The whole of his private life was an amiable example of unaffected piety towards God, nnd undiſſembled good will to men. His converſation was animated, entertaining, and inſtructive. His wit, of which he poſſeſſed no ſmall ſhare, often gave pleaſure, but never pain. "*Multis ille flebilis occidit!*" Such was the mildneſs of his temper, the benevolence of his heart, and the elegance of his mind, that it was impoſſible to know him and not to love him; and it may truly be ſaid, that he never loſt a friend, nor made a foe.

"Him Nature with no common care deſign'd:—
"O! with what ardour did his piercing view,
"Through every maze of Nature Truth purſue;
"Sacred to Virtue and the Muſe, his breaſt,
"With Heaven's own loveliеſt image was impreſt:
"Like Heaven's eternal goodneſs, unconfin'd,
"His ſoul with one fond wiſh, embrac'd mankind."

AUGUST 24.

At the York Aſſizes, John Bennett, a Sheffield rioter, having been proved upon the cleareſt evidence, to have ſet fire to the houſe of Mr. Wilkinſon, the Magiſtrate, was capitally convicted.

A warrant has juſt been ſigned by his Majeſty for 1,250l. to Meſſrs. Duval and Co. for a picture, as a preſent to the Spaniſh Plenipotentiary who ſigned the late Convention.

Mr. Trotter, Secretary to the Treaſurer of the Navy, proceeds this day to Portſmouth with 100,000l. under a ſtrong guard, to aſſiſt in the diſcharge of the ſeamen belonging to thoſe ſhips that are ordered to be paid off.—Adequate ſums have alſo been ordered for Plymouth, Chatham, Sheerneſs, &c. for the ſame purpoſe.

We believe we may ſafely announce to the public, that the Courts of Spain, Auſtria, and Pruſſia, do not mean to take immediate hoſtile meaſures againſt the French.

On the 25th of this month is the feaſt of St. Louis, when it is uſual to preſent a bouquet to the king. It is thought, however, that this cuſtom will be diſpenſed with, and that in place of the bouquet, he will be preſented with the conſtitutional act for his approval.

The Turkiſh army is entirely diſperſed, and in the utmoſt confuſion, Immediately after the battle of Maczin, the Arnauts fell upon the Janiſſaries, and, from the intelligence we have received, the latter have ſuffered a greater loſs in this attack than in the battle.

The whole kingdom of Spain reſembles one entire Inquiſition. The natives are not ſuffered to leave their country, or mention one ſyllable relating to politics. We ſtill hope that all think alike, and that their patriotiſm will ſuddenly burſt forth, to the deſtruction of deſpotiſm, and the ruin of ſuperſtition.

Mr. Wilberforce is furniſhing himſelf with additional evidence in favor of his ſlave abolition bill, which he means to bring forward a ſecond time early next ſeſſion of Parliament.

A court of directors of the Eaſt-India Company was held on Wedneſday in Leadenhall-ſtreet, when it was reſolved, that from the 1ſt of September next, SALT-PETRE ſhould be iſſued to the purchaſers at thirty-one ſhillings per hundred weight.

Since the King of France has been ſuſpended from his royal functions, the Spaniſh, Swediſh, Imperial and Sardinian Miniſters at Paris, have refuſed to hold any ſort of correſpondence with the preſent Miniſtry of France. They very properly ſay, that they were deputed from their Sovereigns to confer with the Miniſters of the King, and not with thoſe appointed by a national convention.

The Governors General of the Low Countries have juſt publiſhed a proclamation from the Emperor, granting an indemnity and free pardon to all thoſe engaged in the Belgic inſurrection.

The Counteſs de la Motte, who lately jumped out of a two pair of ſtairs window to avoid the bailiffs, died on Tueſday night at her lodgings near Aſtley's riding ſchool.

By the accounts of ſome prints, we might believe that the intended ducheſs of York was to be ſent out of her own country in a ſtate of nature.—One has made the Queen preſent her with jewels, and the other has kindly given her a pair of ſhoes, and a third has made the Prince of Wales ſee that cloaths ar provided for her!—Theſe good gentlemen probably will not ſtop in their charitable donations to her royal highneſs, until the laſt ſhift is made for her.

The National Aſſembly has eſtabliſhed, in every maritime town in France, profeſſors for teaching navigation, and the working of ſhips, in order to make their common ſailors the moſt expert in the world.

At eleven o'clock laſt night Mr. Lindſay, Miniſter of Legation, arrived from Peterſburgh with the treaty of peace between this Court and the Imperial Catharine.

The following letter was received this morning by Mr. Taylor, maſter of Lloyd's Coffee-Houſe.

WHITEHALL, 14th AUGUST, 1791.

SIR,

A letter has this day been written by Lord Grenville, to the Governor of the Ruſſia company to inform him, that from the accounts brought by Mr. Lindſay, who arrived this morning, of the reſult of the negotiations at Peterſburgh—His Majeſty's ſervants are of opinion, that there no longer exiſts any reaſon, why the Ruſſian merchants ſhould not proceed in the uſual courſe of their commerce, without any apprehenſion of interruption.

I am, Sir, you very obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. B. BURGES.

The Parliament which was prorogued to Tueſday, the 16th day of this inſt. (Auguſt) is further prorogued to Thurſday the 3d day of November next.

The following quota of men, to be furniſhed by the Confederated Princes to the French Ariſtocrats, was lately publiſhed in a paper at Vienna.

The Emperor	160,000
The King of Pruſſia	80,000
The King of Sweden	30,000
The King of Sardinia	40,000
The King of Spain	60,000
The Stadtholder	12,000
In all	380,000

Among the new General Officers appointed in conſequence of a decree of the National Aſſembly, are to be found the names of d'Orleans, de la Fayette, and du Portail, as Lieutenant Generals.

France appears to be galloping as faſt back to monarchy, as ſhe trotted from it for theſe two years paſt. There ſeems now to be very little doubt but the King will be re-ſeated on his throne.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, AUGUST 23.

On Saturday laſt one of his Majeſty's meſſengers arrived at the office of the right honorable Lord Grenville, his Majeſty's principal ſecretary of State for foreign affairs, with diſpatches from the right honorable Sir Robert Murray Keith, K. B. his Majeſty's envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary to the Court of Vienna, and plenipotentiary at the Congreſs of Siſtovia, containing an account that a definitive treaty of peace was ſigned on the fourth inſtant, between the Emperor and the Ottoman Porte, under the joint mediation of his Majeſty, the King of Pruſſia, and the States General of the United Provinces; and that a ſeparate convention between her Imperial Majeſty and the Ottoman Porte, for ſettling the limits between the two Empires, was afterwards ſigned on the ſame day.

THE PRELIMINARIES.

Agreed upon between the Allied Courts and Ruſſia, as the baſis for negociating the peace between the Turks and Ruſſians.

On the 22d of July, the miniſters of the allied powers delivered a third memorial, which was followed by an anſwer of the Ruſſian Court, dated the 27th of July, in which the Empreſs agreed with the miniſters of the ſaid courts, reſpecting the conditions which are to ſerve for the baſis of the pacification between Ruſſia and the Porte. Theſe conditions conſiſt in the following points:

I. That the city of Oczakow, all its fortifications, and its whole diſtrict, ſhall remain in the poſſeſſion of her Ruſſian Majeſty.

II. That all the country ſituated between the rivers Bog and Dneiſter, ſhall for the future belong to Ruſſia, in a full ſovereignty.

III. That the river Dnieſter ſhall for the future determine the frontiers of both kingdoms.

IV. That the two powers ſhall have a perfect and equal liberty to erect on the ſhores of the ſaid river, which ſhores ſhall ſerve for frontiers of the reſpective empires, as many fortreſſes as they ſhall think proper.

V. That her Ruſſian Majeſty grants a free navigation on the river Dnieſter; and,

VI. That the Courts of London and Berlin will engage to propoſe the ſaid conditions to the Porte, and agree to declare to the Divan, that they could obtain no other conditions, from her Imperial Majeſty; and that the allied courts expect the Porte will make no difficulty in accepting them; as, ſhould the terms be rejected, they (the allied courts) will much regret being under the neceſſity to abandon the Turks to the fate of war.

Theſe preliminaries having been ſigned by the Engliſh and Pruſſian Miniſters, were immediately ſent by couriers to the reſpective Courts to be ratified.

Her Majeſty the Empreſs has alſo ſent couriers to the principal European Courts, in order to make them acquainted with this event.

PORTSMOUTH, July 11.

This morning came into our harbor from *Havre-de-Grace*, the ſloop Trotters, Richard White, maſter, having on board three caſes, containing an elegant model of the late French Priſon, the Baſtile: It is cut out of one ſtone, and muſt have been made at a great expence; a large ſtand, exhibiting the Glacis and out-works which ſurrounded that famous edifice, in the middle of which it is intended the model of the priſon is to ſtand, and then it will be a complete miniature repreſentation of that emblem of deſpotiſm, which the enlightened Frenchmen, to their great honor, have utterly demoliſhed.

The third caſe contains a ſtone taken from the ruins of the Baſtile, in which is inlaid a drawing repreſenting the ſcite of that building, and inſcribed with the following words:

"*Envoye a Mr.* Stanhope, *Preſident de la Societe des amis de la Conſtitution de Londres, dedie a la Societe, le 14th Juliet*, 1791. *L'an Troiſieme de la Liberte Francoiſe par Palloy, Patriote Citoyen de Paris.*"

Theſe caſes were immediately ſent to London.

PROVIDENCE, October 6.

The buſineſs of the ſubſcription to the Bank of this State being finiſhed, the Stock-holders proceeded to the choice of Directors; and the following gentlemen were accordingly appointed:—

John Brown,	*Nicholas Brown,*
John I. Clarke,	*Samuel Butler,*
Jabez Bowen,	*Andrew Dexter,*
Moſes Brown,	*Thomas L. Halſey.*
Welcome Arnold.	

Tueſday the Directors had a meeting, when JOHN BROWN, Eſq. was unanimouſly choſen Preſident, and Mr. OLNEY WINSOR, Caſhier, for the Year enſuing. As the firſt payment of ſpecie was compleated yeſterday, it is expected that the Bank will be ready to receive propoſals for diſcount on Monday next.

BALTIMORE, October 11.

On Saturday laſt a melancholy caſualty took place in the precincts of this town.——Maſter William Travers (only ſon of Mr. John Travers, of this place) a highly promiſing lad, in the 14th year of his age, went out to ſhoot partridges, accompanied by a negro boy, who, in croſſing a run of water, gave a ſpring, by which incident the contents of the gun, which he held on his arm, were fatally diſcharged, and entered the head of the amiable youth, who was advancing juſt behind him.—He died in three hours.

WINCHESTER, (V.) Oct. 1.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The latter end of July laſt, the Cherokees killed two men on the Teneſſee, who were going to the Chickaſaws.

It is reported that the three towns of Creek Indians, that ſtood out and would not accede to the New-York treaty, have, through the great exertions of M'Gillivray, ratified the ſame—and, it is generally expected that they will remain at peace, if the Cumberland people will overlook the depredations committed on that ſettlement during the laſt ſummer.

The proprietors of the Muſcle Shoals, on the Teneſſee, are determined to effect a ſettlement there, at the riſk of every thing, and are making all the preparations in their power for a number of emigrants to ſet out early in November next.

The Creeks and Cherokees are very much alarmed at this, and are determined to ſacrifice both nations, ſooner than ſuffer that country to be ſettled; for, ſhould it take place, the Cherokees muſt leave the Teneſſee.

The ſouthern Indians were never more inclined for peace than they are at preſent.

WORCESTER, October 6.

On Friday laſt the dwelling houſe of Mr. Henry Reidel, of Douglas, and his ſtore of dry goods adjoining, was conſumed by fire, together with the greateſt part of his houſehold furniture, and a conſiderable quantity of grain, flax ſeed, &c. This diſaſtrous event was occaſioned by a young man's accidentally turning water into a kettle of boiling oil, which taking fire, the houſe was almoſt inſtantly involved in flames.

MIDDLETOWN, October 8.

On the 4th inſtant arrived in this town from Springfield, a detachment of Federal Troops, under the command of Capt. T. Cuſhing, who are this day to embark for New-Brunſwick.

NEW-YORK, October 11.

Laſt evening arrived the ſhip America, in 7 weeks from London. The following ladies and gentlemen came paſſengers:

Mrs. De Peyſter and daughter, Miſs Walton, Miſs Collet, David Ryden, Samuel Broome, ——— Walker, C. G. Champlin, J. B. Cutting, Joſeph M. Quarenton, and F. C. Goodale, Eſquires

THEATRICAL POSTS.

Major-General W-GN-LL has reſigned his ſtaff, which he bore with ſuch honour for ſo many years, under the Generals H-LL-M and H-N-Y. The cauſe of this reſignation is variouſly talked of: Some attribute it to the ſucceſs he has had in a certain ſpeculating medium; others (who ſeem to ſpeak with more confidence) give out that he was diſguſted at his not being admitted to ſome prerogatives that were excluſively inveſted in the Generals and others, that it is only a feint in expectation of promotion.

A certain Lady of great tactical abilities, who is well known for her attachment to the General—and Colonel M——, her caraſpoſa, complete the triumvirate.

Philadelphia, October 15.

The preſent ſituation of affairs in the Eaſtern Hemiſphere exhibits a very motly appearance.

The ſame papers which inform us of peace between Ruſſia and the Turks, give the details of battles, victory and carnage. There are ſtrong rumors of attempts to effect a counter revolution in France. The Banks of Venice, Genoa, &c. it is ſaid, have made loans to the male-contents and exiled princes—theſe on the other hand are dependant on the Emperor's bounty for ſupport—the Prince of Conde has lately mortgaged his jewels. One account ſays the King of Sweden is inveterate againſt the National Aſſembly; another ſays he is very temperate and moderate in his reſentments; and even among the injured petty German Princes, there appears to be a great ſchiſm in opinion. Some of the paragraphiſts ſay the frontiers of France are in a defenceleſs ſtate; but the reports made to the National Aſſembly ſay the fortifications are in good repair. The Engliſh have made great preparations to compel the Empreſs of Ruſſia to make peace; but Catharine, after repeatedly beating the Turks, appears to have made a peace agreeable to herſelf. The National Aſſembly have declared the perſon of the King to be inviolable, but ſtill keep him in cuſtody. The King is however to have his liberty at Fontainbleau to accept of the Conſtitution—but if he does not accept, he is to be no longer King. There appears to be no doubt of his accepting it.

The Engliſh papers contain a letter from the King of Sweden, to his Ambaſſador at Paris—in which he directs that he ſhould keep from all intercourſe with the Revolutioniſts. Its authenticity is donbted.

Inſurrections have broke out in Switzerland—the motto on the buttons of the people is, "Live free, or die."

The Britiſh Government has received favorable accounts from India. Lord Cornwallis was before Bangalore with an army of 25,000 men; and General Abercrombie within 40 miles of Seringapatam, with a large force. Tippoo has been uniformly beaten, and the Britiſh armies were in high ſpirits.

Extract of a letter from Boſton.

"Our harbour is now full of ſhipping; among which is a large number of Engliſh veſſels—theſe are loading with lumber; this article is high and ſcarce; wood is now 16*ſ.* and riſing; butter 8½*d* ſugars very dear; flour 33*ſ.* fine. Several veſſels are fitting out for the N. W. coaſt—Magee is going for four years; he has as good a ſhip of 160 tons as can be built, and well fitted for the buſineſs.

"Mr. ——, who lately arrived from France, informed me that the impoſitions on our oil, &c. in that kingdom, are occaſioned merely on account of there being no diſcrimination made between our allies, and thoſe not in alliance with us. They ſay—Why ſhould we admit your commodities free of duty, when you make us pay the ſame as the Engliſh do?

"If Congreſs was to put 10 per cent. on all foreigners not in alliance, and appropriate the proceeds of ſuch a duty as a bounty for the encouragement of the whale fiſhery, it might prevent our beſt whalers going to France and England, to carry on and learn them the buſineſs. Unleſs the general government does ſomething to encourage the buſineſs, you may depend that this great article of commerce will in a few years be loſt to the United States.

"Mr. Jefferſon's report will, I hope, operate to produce ſomething that may anſwer to counteract France and England, ſo far as their duties embarraſs the fiſheries."

Capt. Miller, of the brig Minerva, on his paſſage from Jamaica to this port, on the 12th ult. ſpoke two Britiſh frigates, and three Sloops of war, ſent by the Governor of Jamaica to the aſſiſtance of the Aſſembly of Hiſpaniola. There were on board this ſmall fleet, 10,000 ſtand of arms, &c.

MEMBERS *of* CONGRESS *in Town.*

Senators.—Hon. R. IZARD and P. BUTLER, of South-Carolina.
R. MORRIS, Pennſylvania.

Repreſentatives.—Hon. D. HUGER, W. SMITH and T. T. TUCKER, of South-Carolina.
JOHN BROWN, Virginia.
T. FITZSIMONS, and
F. A. MUHLENBERG, Pennſylvania.

A moſt extraordinary account is given in a letter from Bourdeaux, dated 29th July laſt, of the conduct of Mr. Fenwick, the American Conſul at that place.

An American veſſel, with 229 hhds. of tobacco, from Virginia, was officially informed againſt by the Conſul as not coming direct from America. It ſeems ſhe had touched at an outport for orders. He thought her cargo ſhould not therefore be admitted to enter for home conſumption—in conſequence the director of the cuſtom-houſe refuſed to accept the inward duties thereon, and the conſignees entered the cargo for exportation. The queſtion is, whether a veſſel from the United States, that touches at an out-port for advice or orders, without breaking bulk, is to be conſidered as coming *direct* from America? The new French law ſaying that "American tobacco can only be imported in French or American bottoms coming *direct* from America." The conſignees, Meſſrs. M'Carthy and Brothers, ſay that veſſels in the above predicament are doubtleſs within the pale of the law—the American Conſul differs from them, and ſays he acts by orders from Mr Jefferſon. There are other veſſels ſimilarly ſituated. Time will elucidate this buſineſs.

The late accounts from Bilboa, of an intended junction between Spain and England to attack France, according to the laſt accounts muſt be entirely void of foundation. The Engliſh fleet is diſarmed and paid off.

Three per Cents and Deferred Stock, in the funds of the United States, the property of this State, are advertiſed for ſale. Propoſals received by the State Comptroller and Regiſter to the 20th inſt.

Extract of a letter to a reſpectable houſe in this city, received by the Grange dated Liverpool, Aug. 29.

"Information is this day received, that an order of the King, in Council is iſſued, by which our ports will be ſhut againſt wheat and flour, the 2d of next month."

Tueſday laſt the general Election was held throughout this Commonwealth, when the following gentlemen were choſen Repreſentatives for the city of Philadelphia—

William Bingham, Jacob Hiltzheimer,
Richard Wells, B. R. Morgan.
Myers Fiſher,

For Philadelphia County.

Elias Boys, John Lardner,
Blair M'Clenachan, Thomas Britton.
Robert Hare,

Sheriff.
William Will.

Repreſentatives in Congreſs, ſo far as the votes have been counted, viz.—

For the City of Philadelphia.
Thomas Fitzſimons.
For the Counties of Philadelphia and Bucks.
Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg.

Repreſentative in Congreſs for the diſtrict compoſed of Cheſter and Montgomery Counties.
Iſrael Jacobs.

ASSEMBLY. *Cheſter County.*
Richard Dowing, jun. Samuel Evans,
Caleb James, James Boyd.
Montgomery.
Cadwallader Evans, James Vaux,
Joſeph Tyſon, Iſaiah Davis.
Return from Newtown, Bucks County.
Congreſs.
F. A. Muhlenberg, 707 Dr. Jones, 210
Dr. Gregg, 825
Aſſembly
Mr. Bryan, G. Wynkoop,
Dr. Chapman, W. Rodman.
R. Stover,
Sheriff.
Chapman, 931
County Commiſſioner.
Joſhua Vanſaut.

Extracts of a letter, dated Waſhington, in Kentucky, September 3, 1791.

"One of the Indian captives lately died at this place—his Excellency Governor St. Clair gave liberty to the reſt to bury the corpſe according to the cuſtom of their nation: the mode is, that the body be wrapped in a ſhroud, over which they put a blanket, a pair of moggaſins on the feet, and ſeven day's rations by the ſide of the head, with other neceſſaries. The march from Fort-Waſhington was very ſolemn; on their arrival at the grave, the corpſe was let down, and the relatives immediately retired—an aged matron then deſcended into the grave, and placed the blanket according to rule, and fixed the proviſion in ſuch manner as ſhe thought would be moſt handy and convenient to her departed friend—caſting her eyes about to ſee if all was right, ſhe found the deceaſed was barefoot, and enquired why they had omitted the moggaſins? The white perſon who ſuperintended the whole buſineſs, informed her that there were no good moggaſins in the ſtore, but that by way of amends they had put a ſufficiency of leather in the knapſack to make two pair—at the ſame time ſhewing her the leather. With this ſhe appeared ſatisfied, ſaying that her friend was well acquainted with making them.

"Since I have been here, I have been informed that the Indians have ſent in a priſoner to Dunlap's Station, with a letter, importing that they wiſh to come in, and treat of peace. In conſequence of which I have been told that Gov. St. Clair has iſſued a proclamation, forbidding any of the citizens killing or annoying them, if they approach with a flag—but what nation it is that offers to treat, I have not heard. Altho' I do not thirſt for the blood of theſe poor uncultivated beings, I am of opinion it would be bad policy to make a peace before the arms of the Union have made a proper impreſſion on the minds of the Indian Nations in general, agreeable to the trite obſervation—*a thing well done, is twice done.* If a peace is patched up now, government will ſoon have to begin the buſineſs *de novo*; or the poor ſcattered citizens in theſe parts will once more have to wade through a ſea of blood.

"A few particulars reſpecting this country may not be unintereſting to you:

"Waſhington is the county town for the county of Maſon, and is the ſecond in point of population in Kentucky.

"The county of Hamilton lies between the two Miami Rivers. Juſt below the mouth of the Little Miami is a garriſon called Fort Miami—At a ſmall diſtance below this garriſon is the town of Columbia—About ſix miles from Columbia, is the town of Cincinnati, which is the county town of the county of Hamilton—and here is erected *Fort-Waſhington*, the Head Quarters of the Federal Army. This fort is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Ohio, oppoſite the mouth of Licking River. Seven miles below this is a ſettlement of 18 or 20 families, called South Bend—about ſeven miles from this, alſo on the Ohio, is the city of Miami, founded by the Hon. John Cleves Symmes—12 miles up the Great Miami is the ſettlement called Dunlap's Station—and 12 miles up the Little Miami is a ſettlement called Cavault's Station. The numbers of militia in theſe places, according to the beſt accounts I have received, are, at Columbia, 200—Cincinnati, 150—South Bend, 20—city of Miami, 80—Dunlap's, 15—and at Cavault's, 20.

"We have now had three expeditions from Kentucky againſt the Indians—the firſt and laſt appear to have been happily executed on every account—and notwithſtanding the men were all mounted, they did not ſuſtain any loſs of conſequence, even in horſes. The Generals in both theſe expeditions appear to have been much pleaſed with their men, and the men with their commanders. The ſecond expedition turned out entirely unproductive, it was againſt a town, which had been abandoned many months before the arrival of the troops—and not being ſtrong enough to puſh forward to St. Duſky, they returned."

DIED—At Haverhill, (Maſſachuſetts) the Hon. NATHANIEL PEASELY SARGEANT, Eſq. Chief-Juſtice of the Supreme Judicial Court of that State.

——At Newark, the 7th inſt. Dr. WILLIAM BURNET, late firſt Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Eſſex, in the 61ſt year his age.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Pigou,	Loxley,	London,
—— Grange,	Manlove,	Liverpool,
Brig Harmony,	Rogers,	Port-au-Prince,
—— Pere de Famille,	Lambert,	Marſeilles,
—— Mary,	Corwin,	Oporto,
—— Minerva,	Morgan,	Jamaica,
—— George,	Hubble,	Bilboa,

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	20/6 20/8 pr. *f.*	103¾ pr. cent.	
3 pr. Cents	11/3 11/4	57	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	12/6	62½	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	16/8 17/	85	do.
Indents	10/6	52½	do.
Bank Subſcriptions,	140	Dollars.	

Average price of Scrips in New-York this week, from 140 to 144 dollars, caſh—Six per Cents, 20/10—Three per Cents, 11/10—Deferreds, 12/10.

*** *A continuation of the French Conſtitution in our next.*

ERRATUM—*For Surgeon-General of the State of New-York, in the firſt column of our laſt, read "Surveyor-General."*

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

That pleaſantly ſituated FARM

Whereon the ſubſcriber now lives.

IT lies on the road from Princeton to Brunſwick, about a mile and a half from the former. It contains 213 acres, whereof 47 are woodland, upwards of 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made. Alſo a young orchard of 200 apple trees, beſides a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden; the whole under good fence. There are on the premiſes a two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, with an elegant piazza, the whole painted and finiſhed. Alſo, a ſmoke-houſe, work-ſhop, granary, waggon-houſe; barrack cow-houſes, two ſtories high and 90 feet long, and a good barn, with ſtabling. From the buildings there are charming views of Princeton, the neighbouring farms, and Monmouth hills. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or to ISAAC SNOWDEN, No. 141, South Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Junior.

Princeton, October 10, 1791. [ep 2m]

HOLY BIBLE.---Royal Quarto.

MR. THOMAS, of Worceſter, Maſſachuſetts, moſt reſpectfully informs the public, that he has this day completed the Old and New Teſtaments of his Royal Quarto Edition of the HOLY BIBLE. The Apocrypha and Index, &c. will be finiſhed with all the diſpatch the nature of the work will admit.

Such Gentlemen as hold SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS, he begs will return them to him at *Worceſter*, or to him and Company at *Boſton*, by the laſt day of November next, and as much ſooner as they conveniently can.

He is happy to inform the public, that the work has been examined by many gentlemen, clergymen and others, and has met with their higheſt approbation; both as to the execution of the printing, its correctneſs, and its cheapneſs compared with Engliſh copies of the ſame ſize and quality.

As this very laborious and exceedingly expenſive undertaking, is carried on ſolely at his own coſt, he is led to hope that all thoſe who wiſh to poſſeſs a large Family Bible, will ſo far encourage this laudable undertaking of their countryman, as to add their names to the ſubſcription.

Worceſter, Sept. 29, 1791. ISAIAH THOMAS.

PETER PINDAR has been often admired for his vein of satirical humour; but in the following effusion of his muse, he appears so much the cheerful moralist, that we doubt not our readers will receive it with pleasure, and perhaps profit by his original and pleasant philosophy.

AN ODE.

"MAN may be happy, if he will:"
I've said it often, and I think so still:
Doctrine to make the MILLION stare!
Know then, each MORTAL is an actual JOVE;
Can brew what weather he shall most approve,
Or wind, or calm, or foul, or fair.

But here's the mischief—Man's an ass I say;
Too fond of thunder, lightning, storm and rain;
He hides the charming, cheerful ray,
That spreads a smile o'er hill and plain!
Dark, he must court the scull, and spade, and shrowd—
The mistress of his soul must be a CLOUD!
Who told him that he must be curs'd on earth?—
The GOD of NATURE?—No such thing!
Heav'n whisper'd him, the moment of his birth,
"Don't cry, my lad, but dance and sing;
"Don't be too wise, and be an ape;—
"In colours let thy soul be dress'd, not crape;
"Roses shall smooth Life's journey, and adorn;
"Yet, mind me—if, through want of grace,
"Thou mean'st to sling the blessing in my face,
"Thou hast full leave to tread upon a thorn."

Yet some there are, of men I think the worst,
Poor imps! unhappy, if they can't be curs'd—
For ever brooding over Mis'ry's eggs,
As though Life's pleasures were a deadly sin;
Mousing for ever for a gin
To catch their happinesses by the legs.

Ev'n at a dinner, some will be unbless'd,
However good the viands, and well dress'd;
They always come to table, with a scowl,
Squint with a face of verjuice o'er each dish,
Fault the poor flesh, and quarrel with the fish,
Curse cook and wife, and, loathing, eat and growl.

A cart-load, so, their stomachs steal,
Yet swear they cannot make a meal.
I like not the blue-devil-hunting crew!
I hate to drop the discontented jaw!
O let me Nature's simple smile pursue,
And pick ev'n pleasure from a straw?

LONDON, July 20.

RIOT——KING's BENCH.

MONDAY night, there was an alarming insurrection in the King's Bench prison, an attempt being made by the greater part of the prisoners to escape; much mischief was done to the inner part of the prison, and the outer gate would have been forced, had not a body of horse and foot arrived to restore order, which they happily effected without any bloodshed, before eleven o'clock.

The following are some of the particulars of the riot: The prisoners having dined together as a weekly Club, were a little elevated by liquor, and assembling in the yard, began to murmur at the delay of Mr. Grey's bill respecting debtors. Some of them even threatened to effect their enlargement immediately, and they deputed Major Pitcairn to wait on the Marshal, and request that Colonel Harrington, who has been eight months closely confined for having attempted to escape, might be as much at liberty as themselves; but instead of their desire being complied with, Major Pitcairn was detained in custody.

This circumstance added to their discontent, and they became more clamorous and desperate; when the Marshal with some assistants went among them, and seized two or three of the ring leaders, but was so roughly handled that he was obliged to retreat. The violence of the prisoners encreasing, the Marshal and all his officers armed, and going into the area between the two gates, they fired two guns into the air with a design of terrifying the mal-contents, who endeavoured to provoke them, and threw a shower of brickbats over the wall, by which they fractured one man's skull very dangerously, wounded several others, and obliged the whole to retire to the top of the Keeper's house, where they could see what was doing, without risking their personal safety.

Mr. Bowes went among the crowd and harrangued them, but as he advised peace and good order, he was so ill received that he found it prudent to desist; and the Marshal seeing the danger thicken, and that a general assault at the gates might probably be made, he sent a messenger to Justice Hyde, who communicated the intelligence to Lord Amherst; two troops of horse were dispatched, and in about an hour afterwards they were followed by a party of the foot guards, who went within the walls, and drew up before the prison, when every remonstrance and persuasion being used to pacify the rioters, at length the majority of the prisoners retreated to their rooms, and the riot was fortunately quelled. A guard of twelve foot soldiers within, and about twenty horse without the prison, were left however all night, and it is supposed a party of military will henceforward always be stationed there.

Yesterday six of the ring-leaders in the riot were brought into the Marshal's house, and examined before Justice Hyde, when several facts being proved against them, they were committed to the new gaol in the Borough.

Funds of the United States.

ALL kinds of the *Public Debt* of the *Union*, bought, sold, or exchanged; Foreign and Inland *Bills of Exchange* negociated; *Merchandize* of all sorts bought and sold on *Commission*, and *all* other Business in the line of a Broker, transacted by

WILLIAM CLELAND,
At the Office next door to the Custom-House,
State-Street, BOSTON.

Lectures on Government & Law.

THE Honorable *JAMES WILSON*, L.L.D. Professor of Laws in the College and Academy of Philadelphia, proposes to deliver, next Winter, two Courses of Lectures. One Course to begin on the Second Monday, the other on the Second Tuesday of December.

WILLIAM ROGERS,
Secretary to the Board of Faculty.

Philadelphia, October 12, 1791. (eptD)

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

T E A S,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.
Of the first quality—by retail,
No 19,
Third-Street, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

New-Jersey, 2d Class—to commence drawing 26th inst. } Positively
Massachusetts Semi-annual, 2d Class, 13th October. } May be had as above.

HAZARD and ADDOMS,
BROKERS,

HAVE removed their Office to the corner of Chesnut and Third Streets—where they purchase and sell CERTIFICATES, BANK STOCK, &c. &c.

Business of all kinds, in their line, transacted on Commission.

They have for sale, TICKETS in the Second Class of the Massachusetts Semi-annual Lottery (the drawing of which will commence on the 13th inst.) and in the Twenty-Second Class of the Charlestown Lottery, *at the Managers prices.*

To be let, on moderate Ground Rent, forever,
A Lot of Ground, eligibly situated, in *Kensington*, fronting on three streets. There are improvements on this lot, which, added to its situation, make it worthy of particular attention. *Philadelphia, Oct. 1, 1791.*

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Chesnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.
MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL,
AND NEW-HAVEN
LOTTERY TICKETS,
To be had at the same place.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY, some time in August 1789, a yellow NEGRO MAN, named ABRAHAM, late the property of *Nathaniel Wickliff*, deceased—about forty-five years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high, pretty well set, with a large woolly head and large beard, walks with his knees bent, often complains of pains in his feet and ancles—by trade a bricklayer, stone mason and plasterer. He is a very handy fellow as a house-waiter, and is fond of such business. He is a great dissembler, and no doubt pretends he is a freeman. He has been eloped so long that no description of his present clothing can be given. It is supposed that he went to the Northern States, as he often mentioned having friends there.—Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person that will secure said Negro in any jail, so that the subscriber may get him again; and reasonable charges will be paid—or Thirty Dollars will be given if he is brought to Prince William County, Virginia, to Mr. JOHN KINCHELOR, by

CHARLES WICKLIFF, Administrator.
October 12, 1791. (1aw0w)

MASSACHUSETS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.
CLASS II.

THE MANAGERS of the STATE-LOTTERY assure the Public, that the second Class of the SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY will positively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. On *Thursday* the 13th of *October* next, or *sooner*, if the Tickets shall be disposed of. As the Managers have in their several monthly Lotteries commenced drawing at the hour assigned, so they are determined to be equally as punctual in this.

S C H E M E.
NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 TICKETS, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
20		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000 Tickets.				

☞ TICKETS in the above CLASS may be had of the several MANAGERS, *who will pay the prizes on demand*; of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth; of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-store, Franklin's Head, Court-street—and at other places, as usual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} MANAGERS.

Boston, April 14, 1791.

IF THOMAS FRANKS, lately of Little York, in Virginia, (but originally of Scarborough, in Yorkshire, Great-Britain) will make himself known, together with his present place of residence, either to his brother JOHN FRANKS, who is now in this Port, or to the subscriber, he will hear of something greatly to his advantage.

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Portland, (District of Maine) *August* 29, 1791.

P. S. In case of the decease of Mr. FRANKS, his legal heir or heirs are requested to forward their names and places of abode to Mr. ROBINSON, as above.

NOTIFICATION.

☞ *THE arrearages of Subscriptions for this* GAZETTE *amount at this time to upwards of Two Thousand Dollars.—The* EDITOR *flatters himself that no apology can be tho't necessary for earnestly requesting a compliance with the terms of subscription, in a speedy discharge of the sums due.——Those gentlemen of whom the papers are immediately received, are authorised to receipt for any payments that may be offered.*

Wanted, a good COOK,

To whom genteel wages will be allowed. None need apply who cannot be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

New-Haven Wharf Lottery.

THE MANAGERS of NEW-HAVEN WHARF LOTTERY, have *unexpectedly* received information *from abroad*, of a considerable number of Tickets yet unsold. This renders it *necessary* for them (in order to answer the design of the Lottery) to adjourn the drawing to Monday the 17th of October next, at which time the drawing will *positively* re-commence, and continue without interruption until finished.

New-Haven, Sept. 28, 1791.

N. B. The numbers already drawn, both prizes and blanks, will be published immediately, in hand-bills, and in the *Connecticut Journal*, for the information of those who wish to purchase Tickets now undrawn.

W. M'DOUGALL'S

DANCING SCHOOL,

Is now opened at his School-Room,
No. 28, *Carter's Alley.*

HE returns his sincere thanks for the great encouragement he has experienced these eighteen years; hopes the reputation of his school for decorum and good order, as well as the performance of his scholars, will still ensure him a respectable share of the public favor.

A number of new Cotillions and Country Dances will be taught during the season.

Those who please to honor him with the tuition of their children, may be assured, they will be taught in the most approved stile, and that proper attention will be paid to their carriage and manners.

A general practising for the improvement of the scholars, will be held at the New Rooms, every other Wednesday; when the employers, and strangers of genteel deportment, will be admitted. These practisings will be attended with no expence.

N. B. An EVENING SCHOOL will be opened for grown Gentlemen, as soon as a sufficient number offer.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1791. (t. f.)

PINTARD and BLEECKER,

PURCHASE and SELL all kinds of

Certificates & Public Securities,

On COMMISSION, at public and private sale, on the following terms:

ON the specie amount of all sales or purchases at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto of all sales or purchases at private sale, on all sums below 5000 nominal dollars, *one-half* per cent.; and on all sums above 5000 nominal dollars, *one-fourth* per cent.

For receiving interest at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent.

For making transfers at ditto, *one dollar* each transfer.

☞ Such persons throughout the United States, as may be pleased to favor the subscribers with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and dispatch*, as considerable experience in the public stocks, together with extensive connections in the city of New-York and different parts of the continent, enable them to conduct their operations with peculiar advantages.

PINTARD & BLEECKER,
New-York, No. 57, *King-Street.*

March 15, 1791. (97 1aw 6m)

Forty Dollars Reward.

LAST night was broke open the Store of the subscriber, at Bordentown, and stolen from the same the following articles, viz. One hair trunk, containing womens' wearing apparel; 1 small box, containing four clocks and one dozen testaments; 1 ditto containing one bottle green cloth coat, one striped vest and breeches, two shirts and a small bag with 36 dollars and 20s. to 30s. Jersey coppers; 1 keg containing a large bible, with other small books; 1 box containing 447 real ostrich feathers, some of them large and elegant, and of different colours; 2 barrels rye meal, branded Stout and Imlay; 1 barrel pork, 1 ream paper, and 1 dozen paste-boards.——Stolen at the same time, a large Batteau, with black sides.

A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the security of the above property, so that the owners may have the articles again, or in proportion for part thereof; also a further reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the security of the perpetrator or perpetrators, so that they may be brought to justice, by

JOHN VAN EMBURGH.

Bordentown, New-Jersey, Sept. 1, 1791. [eptf]

GEORGETOWN, September 9, 1791.

THE Sales of the Lots in the Federal City will commence on Monday the 17th day of October next. The Commissioners finding they may engage materials and workmen for the public buildings to any desirable extent; with a view to draw the fund into action, so as to facilitate the work, instead of a deposit of 8 per cent. will require 1-4th part of the purchase money to be paid down, the residue to be on bonds with security, payable with interest in three equal payments. The manner of improvement will be published at the sale.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
DAVID STUART,
DANIEL CARROLL,
} Commissioners.

PHILADELPHIA, 20th July, 1791.

THE Commissioners appointed to receive Subscriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby, agreeable to law, inform the Stockholders of the said Bank, that an election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the City-Hall in Philadelphia, on Friday the 21st day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

THOMAS WILLING,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL HOWELL.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANI, A
October 7, 1791.

☞ *The MEDICAL LECTURES will begin on the first Mnday in November next.*

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Interest, *and for the transfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules established in the Treasury Department: Also Blanks for abstracts of Certificates, to be sold by the Editor.*

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*